GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ABSTRACT

CA,F & CS Department – De-Centralized Procurement – Policy for Kharif Marketing Season 2024-25 – Orders – Issued.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES (CS.I) DEPARTMENT

G.O.MS.No. 11 Dated: 24-09-2024

Read the following

1. A.P. Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1984.
2. MoU with GOI on De-Centralized Procurement communicated with GOI lr.No.4(3)/2015-Py.I, dt.17.09.2020 from the Under Secretary to GOI, Dept. of Food & Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, New Delhi.
3. GO Ms.No.18 CAF &CS Dept., dt.27.07.2023.
4. GO Ms.No.40 CAF &CS Dept., dt.31.08.2023
5. GOI Lr.No.6-1/2024-MSP_ES, dated 26.06.2024 from the Adviser (MSP), Dept. of Agrl.& Farmers Welfare, M/o A&FA.
6. G.O.Ms.No.8 CAF & CS (CS.I) Dept., dated 15.07.2024
7. Minutes of Meeting with State Food Secretaries held on 29.08.2024 by the Secretary to GOI, DFPD, with all State Food Secretaries communicated with lr.No.3(6)/2024-Py.I, dt.12.09.2024 of the Under Secretary to GOI, DFPD.
8. Lr.No.8-1/2022-S&I (381310), dt.13.09.2024 from the Joint Commissioner (S&R), DFPD, M/o CAF&PD, GOI, New Delhi.
9. VC &MD, APSCSCL, Lr.No.Mktg/2024/KMS 2024-25, dt.21.09.2024.

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O R D E R:

1. Rice required for Public Distribution and Other Welfare Schemes was procured through mill levy from the Rice Millers as per the AP Rice Procurement (levy) Order,1984. Levy system was continued up to KMS 2014-15.

2. In order to ensure payment of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for paddy to the farmers and to avoid exploitation of farmers by any intermediaries and acquire self-sufficiency in procuring rice for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) in the state. Decentralized Procurement (DCP) has been taken up in the State w.e.f. 1st October 2015.

3. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was executed with the Govt. of India on Decentralized Procurement (DCP) Scheme. As per the DCP scheme the State Govt./ its agencies shall procure Paddy from the farmers, custom mill the paddy and retain the resultant raw rice to the extent required for TPDS and OWS as per allocation made by the Central Government and handover the excess stocks to the FCI for Central pool operations.

4. Govt. of AP has been taking several initiatives to benefit the farmers. In this context, Government has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to suggest measures for improvement of paddy procurement process. The GoM has recommended the following measures for improvement of the Paddy procurement operations:
    a. All necessary steps shall be taken to ensure payment of 100% MSP to farmers.
    b. The AP State Government has renamed the Rythu Bharosa Kendras as Rythu Seva Kendras (RSKs). Paddy Procurement Centers (PPCs) shall be established at all Paddy growing districts across the State for the easy access of the farmers. Procurement Support Agencies (PSAs) shall be engaged to run the paddy procurement operations by PPCs at RSKs.
    c. Procurement of paddy shall be done on the basis of e-Panta and e-KYC data of Agriculture department. All farmers (including tenant farmers) shall be registered in e-Panta portal by Village Agricultural Assistants (VAAs) before commencement of paddy procurement.
    d. If quality of paddy is in adherence to FAQ norms, paddy shall be procured immediately. If paddy quality is not in conformity with FAQ norms, technical staff shall sensitize and request farmers to bring the paddy within the FAQ norms by drying etc.In such a situation paddy procurement is rescheduled.
    e. Aadhar based payment shall be made to farmers based on e-Panta and e-KYC data shared by Agriculture Department.

5. The APSCSCL and AP MARKFED shall function as State Level Procurement Agencies for the season KMS 2024-25. AP MARKFED is appointed as an additional agency for paddy procurement for KMS 2024-25 (G.O.Ms.No.08, dated 15-07-2024). The AP MARKFED in association with the APSCSCL would be responsible for the paddy procurement operations in the entire State of Andhra Pradesh. APSCSCL shall be responsible for milling and distribution of Rice under various schemes.

6. The Rice Millers shall commence milling of paddy received from the PPCs within a week from the date and time of receipt and shall complete custom milling of paddy and deliver the resultant rice. either as raw rice or boiled rice to the FCI as prescribed by the Government or the APSCSCL for the paddy handed over by the APSCSCL/ AP MARKFED. It shall be mandatory that the Rice Millers return CMR within three months of receipt of paddy stock but not later than prescribed time limit of GoI.

7. APSCSCL shall maintain truck wise paddy issue entries and monitor them for receipt of proportionate CMR within the permitted time.

8. All Rice Millers engaged for paddy procurement operations should be mandatorily registered on the AP Paddy Procurement Portal. Rice Mills designated for milling within the State shall be registered online only after a physical assessment of their installed capacity.

9. The milling capacity should be corroborated with the average electricity consumption for the full year of KMS 2023-24. The monthly electricity consumption data for KMS 2023-24 should be entered in the AP Paddy Procurement Portal for transmission to Central Food Procurement Portal (CFPP). Modernized mills may be given priority in the allocation of paddy.

10. Priority shall be given to non-trading rice mills for paddy allocation. Trading rice mills should be given paddy only as a last resort if there are no non-trading mills. In that case, the trading rice mill should maintain separate registers and accounts, and preferably separate storage for privately purchased paddy/rice, State Pool paddy/CMR and Central pool paddy/CMR shall be stored in a countable manner. Trading Rice Mills shall not be allowed to mill/process privately purchased paddy and its products until completion of CMR delivery to APSCSCL/FCI unless they have separate Milling Units under one firm with separate Electricity Service connections. In case of exigency special permission will be given.

11. The Rice Millers shall undertake custom milling of paddy procured by the State Government / its Agencies (APSCSCL & AP MARKFFED), as per the agreed terms and conditions and at the rates and norms fixed by the Government of India as stipulated in Clause 9(1) of the A.P. State Procurement (Levy) Order, 1984

12. Allotment of paddy to the Rice mills who were found with discrepancies in electricity (power) consumption, such rice mills shall be duly blacklisted for custom milling with APSCSCL. Further the rice mills which are trading rice/ broken rice in their rice mill privately should not be considered at any circumstances for custom milling operations. The Joint Collector &Ex-Officio Executive Director, (JC & EOED) APSCSCL shall ensure that such rice mills are kept away from CMR operations besides keeping a hack eye on such instances. The allocation of paddy to mills for custom milling shall be made only upto 75% of their milling capacity by considering time period as three months in a season (Kharif/Rabi) as per GoI instructions. If any complaint lodged against a Rice Mill, appropriate action shall be taken on the concerned Rice Mill, only after a thorough enquiry.

13. The Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for FAQ paddy fixed by Government of India for the KMS 2024-25 are as follows.
    1. Common: Rs.2300/- per quintal.
    2. Grade-A Rs.2,320/- per quintal.

14. The Uniform specifications for paddy and rice fixed by the GOI are detailed in annexure-I & II.

15. The estimated paddy procurement in Kharif 2024-25 season is 37.00 Lakh MTs.

16. The rice millers may also purchase FAQ paddy at a price not less than the MSP and they shall invariably make payment to the farmers directly to the bank accounts of farmers through NEFT/RTGS or A/c payee cheques.

17. The rice millers shall maintain the details of paddy purchased, rice produced, sold, balance stock available in the mills etc., duly computerized in real time in form 'A' and 'B' registers prescribed in the A.P. Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1984 and make all information available online for verification. The millers should update the A & B Registers in the paddy procurement portal on daily basis and it is mandatory. Accordingly, instructions shall be issued by Collector (CS) for strict implementation.

18. Paddy allotment quantity for custom milling shall be linked with milling capacity of the mill which will be subjected to the pre-condition that the miller is duty bound to supply proportionate number of once used gunnies in advance at the localities specified by Collector (CS). The District Rice Millers association shall be responsible in mobilizing the Gunnies from the Rice Mills and also to monitor the positioning of the gunnies at designated locations. Non-supply or not supplying in time will automatically result in reduction of the custom milling paddy target and further action of removing such mills from panel of mills for custom milling.

19. The Sub-Collector/RDO/Dy. Collector of each Revenue Division shall oversee the entire procurement process within their jurisdiction, with a specific focus on quality of the gunnies and gunny collection from Rice Millers. Regular inspections shall be conducted at rice mills.

20. Random quality checks of these once used gunny bags shall be conducted by the Revenue/Civil Supplies staff or who so ever assigned for this task by Collector(CS) at the mill point before dispatch by the PSA staff after their delivery at respective RSK/Mandal Level Godown. In case, the rice Miller is providing gunny bags to the PPCs, the miller shall ensure clear identification of the rice mill like mill code or number unique to Rice Mill is present on each gunny bag.

21. The Rice miller shall not purchase and recycle the PDS rice for delivery as Custom Milled Rice (CMR). CMR shall not be used or cause to be used for sale in the open market in the guise of non PDS rice/super fine rice or export to the other countries either by reconditioning or changing the bags, etc., Violation of this condition shall attract the meaning of Mischief under Section 318 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) and the miller shall be liable for criminal action by imposing Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984, and Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, to recover the CMR dues equivalent penal value besides black listing for two (2) years (Crop years) . Bank Guarantee will be forfeited if any mill found in offences like recycling.

22. The Joint Collector &EOEDs shall tag the PPCs at RSKs for shifting of paddy procured to the nearest rice mills. Paddy shall be allotted to the rice mills

for custom milling and delivery of CMR strictly as mentioned in point no 12 and enter into MOU with the designated rice mills in the prescribed format along with Bank Guarantees at paddy Cost in 1:1 ratio and handover the same to DCSM, APSCSCL for safe custody and further monitoring/renewing its validity.

23. The rice miller shall furnish the bank guarantee at 1:1 ratio equivalent to the paddy value for allotment of Government paddy for custom milling and delivery of CMR. The rice miller shall submit Bank Guarantee as per the amount generated in the paddy procurement portal based on paddy allocation (refer point no: 12). The value of Bank Guarantee to be submitted will be relaxed for Agency Districts or where ever necessity arises in the interest of the farmers by obtaining cluster agreement with the Rice Millers and counter signed by District Rice Millers Association.

24. If the rice miller fails to deliver the CMR within the stipulated time, after giving notice to the defaulted rice miller, the corporation is at liberty to invoke the Bank Guarantee submitted byhim duly following the guidelines issued vide GO Ms. No.18 of CA,F & CS (CS-I) Dept.dated:27-07-2023.

25. Regarding rice mills which are taken on Lease, the trading rice miller shall compulsorily enter into an agreement with the leased rice mill owner so as to make him abide with the conditions of the Govt. in procurement operations. Otherwise the lease rice miller shall have to submit BG in 1:1.5 ratio.

26. Paddy shall be allotted to the Rice Millers having Fortified Rice Kernel Blending machinery only. Each Rice Miller shall get +F endorsement from FSSAI to mark +F symbol in blue colour on CMR gunny bag and rexin slip. District Collectors and Collectors (CS) shall review the entire process of paddy procurement and custom milling operations regularly and take all necessary actions against the Rice Millers, who fail to do custom milling of paddy procured by the APSCSCL/MARKFED. The Rice Millers are liable for prosecution, blacklisting etc., if they fail to deliver, misappropriation of paddy/ CMR etc. There should be keen observation of recycling and stringent action has to be initiated to the erring Agency/Rice Mill. Upon verifying the facts and ascertaining that the mill falls under the defaulted category in delivering the Custom Milling Rice (CMR) during the concerned season, Joint Collector & Ex-Officio Executive Director (JC & EOED), APSCSCL shall immediately invoke the Bank Guarantee submitted by the defaulting miller and levy of penalty to recover the due amount and the loss caused to the APSCSCL/Government.

27. Penalty that is to be imposed on the defaulting dealer/Miller shall be 0.5 times of the worth of Custom Milling Rice (CMR) quantity due against the said default miller and such penalty shall always be paid by the defaulter in the form of a money deposit or by way of a demand draft taken in favour of APSCSCL in addition to the value of actual CMR defaulted quantity.

28. Any miller aggrieved by the orders of the Joint Collector & Ex-Officio Executive Director, APSCSCL against non-delivery of Custom Milling Rice (CMR) deliveries, or delay in delivery of Custom Milling Rice (CMR) by the defaulting Millers, consequent to Bank Guarantee (BG) invocation and levy of penalty towards the loss caused, may prefer an appeal to the District Collector, within thirty (30) days from the date of receipt of orders of the Joint Collector & Ex-Officio Executive Director, APSCSCL.

29. The appeal shall be admitted for hearing before the District Collector, only when it is accompanied with the mandatory certificate of confirmation issued by the Joint Collector of the concerned District regarding the physical availability of paddy/rice quantities that are due against any defaulting miller. The Government of AP has ordered to distribute good quality sortex fortified rice in the State with improved specifications. Therefore, rice milers shall deliver two types of CMR as Sortex Fortified CMR and Non-Sortex Fortified CMR if any.

    i. FAQ Specifications prescribed by GoI for **non-Sortex** CMR to be delivered to the FCI / CSC if required are (annexure-I).

S. No	Refractions		Maximum Limit (%)	
			Grade 'A'	Common
1	Brokens *	Raw	25.0	25.0
		Parboiled/Single parboiled rice	16.0	16.0
2	Foreign Matter **	Raw/Parboiled/Single parboiled rice	0.5	0.5
3	Damaged # / Slightly Damaged grains	Raw	3.0	3.0
		Parboiled / Single parboiled rice	4.0	4.0
4	Discolored Grains	Raw	3.0	3.0
		Parboiled / Single parboiled rice	5.0	5.0
5	Chalky Grains	Raw	5.0	5.0
6	Red Grains	Raw/Parboiled/ Single parboiled rice	3.0	3.0
7	Admixture of Lower Class	Raw/Parboiled/ Single parboiled rice	6.0	--
8	Dehusked Grains	Raw/Parboiled/ Single parboiled rice	13.0	13.0
9	Moisture content @	Raw/Parboiled/ Single parboiled rice	14.0	14.0
10	FRK (Fortified Rice Kernels) ##	Raw/Parboiled/ Single parboiled rice	0.9% to 1.20%	0.9% to 1.20%

- *Not more than 1% by weight shall be small brokens.
- ** Not more than **0.20**% by weight shall be mineral matter and not more than 0.10% by weight shall be impurities of animal origin.
- # Including pinpoint damaged grains.
- @ Rice (both Raw & Parboiled/Single Parboiled) can be procured with moisture content upto maximum limit of 15% with value cut. There will be no value cut upto 14%. Between 14% to 15% moisture, value cut will be applicable at the rate of full value.

- ## Blending ratio may vary from a range 0.90 to 1.20% by weight in fortified rice subject to satisfying the prescribed micro-nutrients level as per the CoA of FRK

ii. **Sortex quality** rice to be delivered to the APSCSCL for PDS/ OWS (annexure-III)

S. No	Refractions	Sortex quality with improved Specifications	
		Grade A	Common
1	Brokens*	15.00	15.00
2	Foreign Matter	0.00	0.00
3	Damaged #/Slightly Damaged &Discolored grains	1.50	1.50
4	Chalky Grains	1.00	1.00
5	Red Grains	3.00	3.00
6	Admixture of lower Class	6.00	0.00
7	De-husked Grains	10.00	10.00
8	Moisture Content @	14.00	14.00
9	FRK (Fortified Rice Kernel) ##	0.90 % to 1.20%	

- Not more than 0.60% by weight shall be small brokens.
- # Excluding Pin Point damaged grains but not more than FAQ limit of damaged grains.
- Rice can be procured with moisture content up to a maximum limit of 15% with value cut. There will be no value cut up to 14%. Between 14% to 15% moisture, value cut will be applicable at the rate of full value.
- ## Blending ratio may vary from a range 0.90 to 1.20% by weight in fortified rice subject to satisfying the prescribed micro-nutrients level as per the CoA of FRK

30. **Incentive to Sortex Millers**:

- As per GO Ms No.15, dtd.15.12.2019, compensation at Rs.600/-(Rupees six hundred only) per MT will be paid to the rice millers towards sortex charges for the CMR delivered to APSCSCL without any Government subsidy towards electricity.
- Further, APSCSCL will reimburse Rs.500/-(Rupees five hundred only) against every MT for reduction of brokens from 25% to 15%.

31. **Fortification of Rice:**All the rice millers shall install FRK dynamic blending machinery which is weight based for blending of fortified rice kernels with CMR during custom milling stage in 1:100 ratio, as per the GOI guidelines. The availability of blending facility for fortified rice in every rice mill is mandatory. The implementation of the Fortified Rice Kernel Management System (FRQMS) is mandated for all FRK production and distribution activities. This system aims to streamline operations, ensure accurate record-keeping, and enhance traceability across the supply chain.

32. District Collectors shall constitute a District Procurement Committee with the Joint Collector as Chairman with District Level Officials of all connected departments, namely, Agriculture, Marketing, Cooperative, Civil Supplies, Transport, DRDA, ITDA, I & PR, Warehousing Agencies (CWC, SWC), Procurement Agencies (FCI, APSCSCL) and also Sub-Collectors / RDOs as members to coordinate and decide on all the activities and monitor the work on day-to-day basis as per the SOP.

33. The District Collectors shall ensure that the enforcement officials and any other teams constituted for the purpose of monitoring paddy procurement and milling operations shall inspect the rice mills periodically to ensure that the paddy handed over for custom milling is stored under proper conditions, milling of paddy, delivery of CMR, balance stock available etc., and to take immediate action if any discrepancy is noticed. If any shortage in stocks is found, the miller is liable to pay one and half time (1 ½) the value of CMR in shortage and also liable for criminal action for criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of Govt. stocks under Section 318 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS).

34. Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) was replaced by Section 318 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) on July 1, 2024. Section 420 dealt with cheating, forgery, fraud, and dishonestly inducing the delivery of property, and the maximum punishment was seven years in prison and a fine. Section 318 of the BNS also covers cheating and deceit, and the maximum punishment is seven years in prison or a fine.

35. State governments, by associating FCI officials, should conduct joint physical verification of a sufficiently large random sample of mills immediately after the conclusion of the procurement season in the State to verify whether the procurement figures tally with the physical stock of paddy available in the State. This accounting shall be frozen as soon as the procurement season ends and no change should be made to it. Rice Millers to ensure that the stock of paddy/CMR within the mill premises are always available in countable condition for accurate physical verification.

36. The enforcement officials shall inspect the rice mills to verify the power consumption, working period of the mills, rice produced, ‘A’ and ‘B’ registers etc., so as to find out whether any PDS rice was recycled / misused by the Rice Millers and take necessary action as per the provisions of the APRP(Levy) Order, 1984 and the Andhra Pradesh State Targeted Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2018 in respect of recycling, diversion and other wise mis-utilization of the PDS rice. Rice Millers shall not mix freshly milled Raw Rice with “Not freshly Milled Raw Rice” for delivery of CMR. Such CMR consignments shall be rejected. If any CMR consignment found with even one bag of “Not freshly Milled Raw Rice” or freshly milled Raw Rice mixed with “Not freshly Milled Raw Rice” the consignment will be rejected. Rice Millers whose three CMR consignments are rejected based on Rice Age Test / Mixed indicator Method in a season (Khariff /Rabi), the Rice Miller shall be blacklisted for that season.

37. The APSCSCL has directed to capture Geo Co-ordinates of the defaulted rice mill premises for the past years and the same rice mill premises is blocked for participation in the CMR operations until dues including penalty to APSCSCL is cleared.

38. Slab system wise (0-8 Kms, 9-20 Kms, 21-40 Kms, 41-80 Kms, above 80 Kms) preference shall be given during tagging of Rice Mills to PPCs at RSKs. If any mill tagged beyond 40 KMs proper justification needs to be presented.

39. As per the instructions of the Government of India instructed to implement the following New Minimum Threshold Parameters.

    1. Tracking of the Electricity Consumption of the Rice Mills.
    2. Tracking of the Paddy and CMR Transportation Vehicles from loading point (Farmgate/RSK) to unloading point (Rice Mills) and rice from mills to godowns.
    3. Capturing of the Bio-metrics of farmers/nominee of farmers during paddy procurement.

    Joint Collectors should implement the above New Minimum Threshold Parameters duly tracking of the electricity consumption of the Rice Mills and submission of the ATRs and Tracking of the paddy and CMR transportation vehicles through GPS devices as per the circular instructions issued.

40. All the raw rice consignments shall be subjected to another test i.e., mixed indicator method for determination of age of milled raw rice stocks. As per the instructions in vogue, a sample shall be drawn from the offered consignment and analyzed in terms of FAQ specifications of GoI. If it is found conforming to the prescribed specifications, the samples would be tested through mixed indicator method. In case the color of the reagent comes out to be green/avocado green, the consignment would be accepted and any other color like yellow, yellow orange & orange would be rejected terming the stock as 'Not freshly Milled'.

41. Detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) will be communicated.

42. The Government or the Commissioner of Civil Supplies may issue further guidelines or orders from time to time to ensure uninterrupted procurement of paddy and delivery of CMR as per requirement.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

G VEERAPANDIAN IAS
EX-OFFICIO SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT (FAC)

To
The Commissioner of Civil Supplies, A.P., Vijayawada.
The VC & MD, A.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited, Vijayawada.

The Managing Director, AP MARKFED, Vijayawada.
All the District Collectors.
The General Manager (A.P.), Food Corporation of India, Vijayawada.
The Chief Executive Officer, SERP, Vijayawada.
All the Joint Collectors & EOEDs, APSCSCL)
All the District Supply Officers
All DMs of APSCSCL and AP MARKFED.
The Commissioner for Cooperation and Registrar of Cooperative Societies, A.P., VJA.

Copy to:
The Secretary to Govt. of India, Min. of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Dept., of Food & Public Distribution, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
The Director General, Vigilance and Enforcement Dept, A.P., Vijayawada.
The Principal Secretary to Govt., Revenue (CT), Dept, A.P.
The Special Chief Secretary to Govt., Agri. & Cooperation & Chief Commissioner of RSKs, A.P.
The Principal Secretary to Government, Agriculture, Mktg & Coop. Dept.,
The Managing Director, A.P. State Warehousing Corporation. Ltd, Vijayawada.
The Regional Manager, Central Warehousing Corporation, Hyderabad.
The Commissioner & Director of Marketing, A.P., Guntur.
The Commissioner of Agriculture, A.P., Guntur.
The Commissioner, Transport, A.P., Vijayawada.
The Commissioner, I & PR, A.P., Vijayawada.
The Secretary to Hon'ble Chief Minister for information
The P.S to Hon'ble Minister for Consumer Affairs, Food & Civil Supplies, A.P.
The P.S to Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture and Horticulture, A.P.
The P.S to Hon'ble Minister for Marketing Department, A.P.
The President, Rice Millers Association, A.P.,
SCs/SF (Comp.No:2563679)

//FORWARDED :: BY ORDER//

SECTION OFFICER

:: A N N E X U R E – I ::

UNIFORM SPECIFICATION OF ALL VARIETIES OF **PADDY**
(KHARIF MARKETING SEASON 2024-25)

(Lr.No.8-1/2022-S&I, dt.13.09.2024 from the Joint Commissioner (S&R), DFPD, M/o CAF&PD, GOI, New Delhi)

Paddy shall be in sound merchantable condition, dry, clean, wholesome of good food value, uniform in colour and size of grains and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, *Argemone maxicana, Lathyrus sativus* (Khesari) and admixture of deleterious substances.

Paddy will be classified into Grade 'A' and Common groups.

Schedule of specification

Sl. No.	**Refractions**	**Maximum Limits (%)**
1.	Foreign matter a) Inorganic b) Organic	 1.0 1.0
2.	Damaged, discolored, Sprouted and weevilled grains	5.0*
3.	Immature, Shrunken and shriveled grains	3.0
4.	Admixture of lower class	6.0
5.	Moisture content	17.0

* Damaged, sprouted and weevilled grains should not exceed 4%.

N.B.

(i)The definitions of the above refractions and method of analysis are to be followed as per BIS 'Method of analysis for foodgrains' Nos. IS: 4333 (Part-I) 1996, IS: 4333 (Part-II), 2002 and 'Terminology for foodgrains' IS: 2813 – 1995, as amended from time to time.

(ii) The method of sampling is to be followed as per BIS method for sampling of Cereals and Pulses IS: 14818-2000 as amended from time to time.

(iii) Within the overall limit of 1.0% for organic foreign matter, poisonous seeds shall not exceed 0.5% of which Dhatura and Akra seeds (*Vicia* species) not to exceed 0.025% and 0.2% respectively.

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:: A N N E X U R E – II ::
UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS FOR **GRADE 'A' & COMMON RICE**
(KHARIF MARKETING SEASON 2024-25)

Rice shall be in sound merchantable condition, sweet, dry, clean, wholesome, of good food value, uniform in colour and size of grains and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, admixture of unwholesome poisonous substances, *Argemone maxicana* and *Lathyrus sativus* (Khesari) in any form, or colouring agents and all impurities except to the extent in the schedule below. It shall also conform to prescribed norms under Food Safety & Standards Act,2006 / Rules prescribed here under

SCHEDULE OF SPECIFICATION

S.N	Refractions		Maximum Limit (%)	
			Grade 'A'	Common
1	Brokens *	Raw	25.0	25.0
		Parboiled/Single parboiled rice	16.0	16.0
2	Foreign Matter **	Raw/Parboiled/Single parboiled rice	0.5	0.5
3	Damaged # / Slightly Damaged grains	Raw	3.0	3.0
		Parboiled / Single parboiled rice	4.0	4.0
4	Discolored Grains	Raw	3.0	3.0
		Parboiled / Single parboiled rice	5.0	5.0
5	Chalky Grains	Raw	5.0	5.0
6	Red Grains	Raw/Parboiled/ Single parboiled rice	3.0	3.0
7	Admixture of Lower Class	Raw/Parboiled/ Single parboiled rice	6.0	--
8	Dehusked Grains	Raw/Parboiled/ Single parboiled rice	13.0	13.0
9	Moisture content @	Raw/Parboiled/ Single parboiled rice	14.0	14.0

* Not more than 1% by weight shall be small brokens.
** Not more than **0.20%** by weight shall be mineral matter and not more than 0.10% by weight shall be impurities of animal origin.
# Including pinpoint damaged grains.
@ Rice (both Raw & Parboiled/Single Parboiled) can be procured with moisture content upto maximum limit of 15% with value cut. There will be no value cut upto 14%. Between 14% to 15% moisture, value cut will be applicable at the rate of full value.

NOTES APPLICABLE TO THE SPECIFICATION OF GRADE 'A' AND COMMON VARIETIES OF RICE

1. The definition of the above refractions and method of analysis are to be followed as given in Bureau of Indian Standard "Method of analysis for Foodgrains" No's IS: 4333 (Part-I) 1996 and IS: 4333 (Part - II) 2002" Terminology for Foodgrains" IS: 2813 - 1995 as amended from time to time. De-husked grains are rice kernels whole or broken which have more than ¼ of the surface area of the kernel covered with the bran and determined as follows: -

   ANALYSIS PROCEDURE:
   Take 5 grams of rice (sound head rice and brokens) in a petri dish (80X70 mm). Dip the grains in about 20 ml. of Methylene Blue solution (0.05%by weight in distilled water) and allow stand to for about one minute. Decant the Methylene Blue solution. Give a swirl wash with about 20 ml of dilute hydrochloric acid (5% solution by volume in distilled water). Give a swirl wash with water and pour about 20 ml. of Metanil Yellow solution (0.05% by weight in distilled water) on the blue stained grains and allow to stand for about one minute. Decant the effluent and wash with fresh water twice. Keep the stained grains under fresh water and count the dehusked grains. Count the total number of grains in 5 grams of sample under analysis. Three brokens are counted as one whole grain.

CALCULATIONS:

$$\text{Percentage of Dehusked grains} = \frac{N \times 100}{W}$$

Where N = Number of dehusked grains in 5 grams of sample
W = Total grains in 5 grams of sample.

2. The Method of sampling is to be followed as given in Bureau of Indian Standard "Method of sampling of Cereals and Pulses" No IS: 14818- 2000 as amended from time to time.

3. Brokens less than $1/8^{th}$ of the size of full kernels will be treated as organic foreign matter. For determination of the size of the brokens average length of the principal class of rice should be taken into account.

4. Inorganic foreign matter shall not exceed **0.20**% in any lot, if it is more, the stocks should be cleaned and brought within the limit. Kernels or pieces of kernels having mud sticking on surface of rice, shall be treated as Inorganic foreign matter.

5. In case of rice prepared by pressure parboiling technique, it will be ensured that correct process of parboiling is adopted i.e., pressure applied, the time for which pressure is applied, proper gelatinization, aeration and drying before milling are adequate so that the colour and cooking time of parboiled rice are good and free from encrustation of the grains.

STANDARDS OF RICE FOR ISSUE TO STATE GOVERNMENTS/UT ADMINISTRATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION UNDER TPDS AND OTHER WEFARE SCHEMES.

Guidelines for issue/disposal of wheat and rice have been issued vide Department letter No.8-2/98-DR III dated 27.01.1998 and 13.11.1998. Gist of standards of rice for issue to State/UTs for distribution under TPDS and OWSs alongwith updated illustrations for KMS 2018-19 is as under:

1. Ready issuable stocks are fit for human consumption which should conform the standards of Food Safety and Standards Act, and Rule framed there under.

2. Rice stocks falling within A, B & C categories (categorization is based on damaged and discolored grains) conforming to food safety norms and free from insect infestation are ready stocks. Ready stocks may be issued under TPDS and OWSs provided the refractions in respect of broken grains, chalky grains, red grains and de-husked grains are upto 20% in excess of the uniform specifications.

Illustration of maximum permissible parameters of ready to issue stocks of rice based on uniform specifications for KMS 2018-19 is as under:

S. No	**Refractions**		**Maximum limit (%) as per uniform specifications for Grade 'A' & Common**	**Maximum permissible limit (%) for Grade 'A' & Common**
1	Damaged/Slightly damaged/Pinpoint Damaged Grains	Raw	3	5
		Parboiled/Single parboiled rice	4	5
2	Discoloured grains	Raw	3	7
		Parboiled / Single parboiled rice	5	7
3	Broken	Raw	25	30
		Parboiled / Single parboiled rice	16	19
4	Chalky Grains	Raw	5	5
5	Red Grains	Raw/Parboiled/ Single parboiled rice	3	4
6	Dehusked Grains	Raw/Parboiled/ Single parboiled rice	13	16
7	Foreign Matter	Raw/Parboiled/ Single parboiled rice	0.5	1.0

Annexure-III

SORTEX QUALITY CMR WITH IMPROVED SPECIFICATIONS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF APSCSCL FOR KMS 2024-25

Sl. No	Refractions	Maximum Limits (%) RAW RICE	
		Grade A	Common
1	Brokens *	15.00	15.00
2	Foreign Matter	0.00	0.00
3	Damaged# /Slightly damaged grains / Discoloured	1.50	1.50
4			
5	Chalky	1.00	1.00
6	Reds	3.00	3.00
7	Admixture	6.00	0.00
8	Dehusked	10.00	10.00
9	Moisture content (without value cut) @	14.00	14.00
10	FRK (Fortified rice kernel)##	0.90% to 1.20%	

- * Not more than 0.60% by weight shall be small brokens.
- # Excluding Pin Point damaged grains but not more than FAQ limit of damaged grains.
- @ Rice can be procured with moisture content up to a maximum limit of 15% with value cut. There will be no value cut up to 14%. Between 14% to 15% moisture, value cut will be applicable at the rate of full value.
- ## As per FSSAI, the blending efficiency of FRK can be accepted with a range of 0.90% to 1.20%.

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